ALBEMARLE STREET, PICADILLY. LONDON, May 5, 1853.

Penal Transportation-County £10 Franchise Parisian Gossip-The Spanish Cabinet-Chester Races-Payment of Wages-Popery in Holland Lords Grey and Campbell seem to be in deep despair at the prospective cessation of the abominable system of transportation; and the latter of them has exhibited no little zeal in the recommendation of the Falkland Isles for the deportations of the troublers of good order. That the Lord Chief Justice has at any rate no merciful leanings towards criminals will be abundantly evident from the fact that when the islands were first discovered they presented a mass o broken land, the soil of which in the valleys was nothing but a bog, and the uplands of which were only barre mountains beaten by perpetual storms; while the only animals ind genous to them were foxes, sea lions, penguins and marine fowls- the only edible vegetables wild celery and sorrel. Verily, the poor devils of convicts have no cause to be tnankful for se kind a suggestion-and such anagreeable exchange for the gold fields of Australia!

We are very glad that Mr. Locke King on Tuesday night brought before the House the important measure of reducing the franchise to £10 in counties. as in boroughs. His motion was withdrawn by general request, but only on the understanding that the government would redeem the piedge maie at the beginning of the session, by bringing forward such a measure before its close. We shall be glad to see any progress made, however small, towards true popular representation; but little can be expected from a ministry of which Finality John is the practi-cal leader.

cal leader.
In the absence of any event of stirring interest In the absence of any event of stirring interest, the quidnunes of this gossipping capital are puzzling themselves mightily about the cause of the Empress miscarriage—some assigning it to her disgust and weariness of high station; others to the introduction to her presence of improper persons at the ball recently given by the Senate; a third party, to profound regret of some rejected lover at Madrid. As respects the health of the Emperor, it is now certain that he is laboring under an incipient disease of the spine, and doubts and speculations are pretty freely expressed in different coteries as to the permanence of the present order of things. With respect to the unexpected postpowement of the inauguration of Napoleon's tomb at the lavalides, (which was to have come of yesterday.) the cause has at length comed out. A meeting of great functionaries was held to settle the preliminaries, at which General Sauboul proposed that the Emperor's remains should be divided, his body to remain at the Invalides, and his heart, according to immemerial custom with the monarchs of France, to be ensirtued at St. Denis. This drew forth very angry words from old Jerome, the late Emperor's brother, and his invertal needed. monarchs of France, to be enshrised at St. Denis. This drew forth very angry words from old Jerome, the late Emperor's brother, and his imperial nephew, by way of cutting the gordian knot, ordered the postponement of the ceremony till next year, by which time, perhaps, his old uncle may be with his brother in the shades.

the shades.
The Lersundi cabinet, of which such high hopes The Lersundi cabinet, of which such high hopes were entertained, promises to break up before it is fully constructed. Three short weeks ago, M. Lursundi presented his list to the Queen, there being then two posts unoccupied, but now we hear with deep concern that M. Bermudez de Castro, the Minister of Finance, has tendered his resignation, though as yet it has not been accepted. H's retirement will be matter for deep regret to all who are really anxious for the proposerity of Spain, because he be matter for deep regret to all who are really anxious for the prosperity of Spain; because he he is a person of highly liberal sentiments, real business habits, and highly popular on account of his strongly expressed determination to suppress all useless offices and sinecure places, of which there must be no small number, as it appears that one in five of the entire male population is directly or indirectly receiving pay from the national treasury. The retrenchments proposed by him involve a saving of fifteen millions of reals; and it is supposed that the Cortes would strongly oppose him, as the that the Cortes would strongly oppose him, as the majority of them are comprised among the delin quents. Later information assures us that M. Aylion, the Foreign Minister, has lest Paris for Madrid to enter on his duties. Whatever ministry comes in, however, it is to be hoped, that they will insist, as indispensable, on the immediate expulsion of Christins and Muñoz from the court and country, or no real good can ever be done for poor, benighted, plundered Bpain.

The great annual event of the Chester Cup came off our Theorems and those of our transation in the part.

The great annual event of the Chester Unp came on Tuesday, and those of our transuthantic brethren who take an interest in such matters may be pleased to learn that some of the knowing ones were nicely taken in; for an outsider, Goldfiner, only fourfeenth in the betting list, came in first, and, after a good, animated race, Trifle, the favorite, came in third only; Talfourd being a good second. West Australian still helds his high position for the forthcoming Derby, four to one and seven to two having been the odds against him for the last two or three weeks; ten to three are the odds to-day. The new Tatter salls over the water is making great progress; and, confine turi speculations within more legitimate limits—a consummation devority to be wished in the present state of things, where betting has been so much abused by adventurers, rogues and swin-

Sir Henry Halford on Wednesday proposed measure for making it compulsory to pay wages, in all cases, in money of the realm, without deductions for frame-rent, &c., which he considered should be subject to competition. It was warmly supported by Sir Joshua Walmsley and Lord John Manners, by Sir Joshus Walmsley and Lord John Manners, but opposed, as nugatory and inoperative, by Messrs. Biggs, Strutt, and Heyworth, and it was lost by a majority of sixty-one, as was also another motion made directly afterwards, respecting the illegality of labor combinations. Both these mea ures were supported by the ministers.

The general expression of the national opinion has exercised a good effect, for it is now certain that the exercised a good effect, for it is now certain that the

The general expression of the national opinion has exercised a good effect, for it is now certain that the Protestant party and the moderate liberals have coalesced to procure for the present ministry a decided working majority at the forthcoming elections, while the Catholics and the democrats, on the other hand, remain still united for the purpose, if possible, of restoring Thorbecke and his disgraced colleagues. The struggle is likely to be violent, and may be protracted, but the general opinion is that the new cabinet will prevail.

ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, May 15, 1853.

Government Corruption-The Transportation Sys tem-The Irish Income Tax-Royal Congress in Vienna-Mr. Gladstone's Budget in a New Light-Clubs, Theatres, &c., &c.

We had a rattling speech from Mr. Henry Drumnond, the member for West Surrey, last week. He brew a very faithful portraiture of the corrupt sysem of society in which we live. He dealt his telling slows to the right and to the left, sparing neither nriend nor foe, much to the discomfiture of the assembled members of the Commons. He contended, and with truth, that the government of this country is carried only by the grossest corruption, extending itself from the palace of the sovereign, down to the homestead of the most indigent voter.

The election committees are still in fall force, and above thirty members have been arrested for bribery and intimidation.

" La Fortune pauvre partouf."

I give you, as usual, a slight resumé of passing events.

Lord Grey, on Tuesday night, 10th inst., brought forward a motion for an address to the Queen, to the effect that no alteration should be made in the law of transportation, till the whole subject had undergone a proper investigation. His lordship is one of those, who, like Lord Campbell, regards the present system, (which Heaven knows is bad enough,) as having certain refo matory effects on those who leave the country for their country's good; and in his love for the cld system, he altogether disregards the coils that have already resulted from it, and are doing so much to allenate from us the good feedings of our Australian colomists, while at the same time he considers as obline the demonstration of effect caused by siders as nothing the demoralizing effect caused by their unavoidable escapes to the gold diggings. Lord Aberdeen considered the motion to be of a very unusual character, favoiving an interference, not only with the prerogative of the frown, but with the discretion of the executive; and the Earl of Chiches discretion of the executive; and the Earl of Chichester proposed an amendment, declaring it to be the opinion of the House that transportation in lature be confined to very grave offences, and limited to certain colonies, while a more complete system of econdary and reformatory punishment should be inroduced at home, with the view of restoring coadicts to society in England, and not sending them to leafney the merals of our must be applied educial set. lestroy the merals of our most hopeful colonial set-lements. Lord Campbell gave a resh edition of his strades against the reformatory systems now adopt-id, and to be proposed;—but the House remained juite unconvinced as to the value of the precious transportation system;—and Lord Grey's perverse and perricious motion was, we are delighted to find, negatived by a majority of seventeen, the numbers being 54 and 37.

The subject of the income tax, which was brought

gain last night, seems to excite a terrible fery indignation on the part of the Irish radicals, who seem forecost, to consider their country to oc amezingly ill-used, and themselves, as a party, to have been bambocaled, on certain unperformed promises, into a pledge of supporting the financial measures of the present government. As regards the latter question there does, indeed, appear to be some ground for their anger, for certain subordinates of the Irish ministerialists, now in office, made them promises respecting Irish measures, which they had no authority for making, and which would necessarily have interfered with the free action of the present government. As respects the justice of imposing a fair share of the income tax on Ireland however, there can scarcely be two opinions; for the Irish have already been too long exempted from their fair share of the national burden, and the present measure, so far from imposing on them an annual payment of nearly two millions, as some of the oppositionists allege, will not, according to Mr. Gladstone's estimate, exceed £600,000, or not more than a third of the sum mentioned by Messrs. Duffy & Co. It is to be hoped, therefore, that these unruly gentlemen will succumb with a better grace than they have hitherto shown to a necessity which it is quite out of their power to avert, and which is only an act of justice to the English and the Scotch, who have hitherto been so heavily mulcted, not only to pay the expense of governing themselves, but Ireland into the bargain, which has hitherto—thanks to the O'Comellite party—got off nearly scot-free.

Vienna will, during the present month, be honor-

gain, which has bitherto—thanks to the O'Connellite party—get off nearly scot-free.

Vienna will, during the present month, be honored (?) by the presence of several monarchical personages, convened, we suppose, for the purpose of furthering monarchical interests, and preventing the further spread of liberalism. The kings of Prussia, Bavaria, Greece and Belgium are to be of the party; and some are of opinion that the Emperor of Rassia will be there as well; but this is more than doubtful. Have these worthies some scheme in view for putting a spoke in the wheel of the French Emperor, Louis Napoleon? Not impossible.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the other night,—as gentlemen will do sometimes after dark—was

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the other night,
—as gentlemen will do sometimes after dark—was
indulging himself in a friendly, cozy, confidential
chat with some female at the West End, steaning
notions, perhaps, for some future budget, when he was
assailed by some evil-minded person, who threatened
to expose him for presumed or intended immoraacts, unless, forsooth, the worthy minister presented
the informer with some government situation in the
way of hush money. Mr. Gladstone very properly
declined, and had the scoundrel brought before the
police magistrate, who has adjourned the case for
further investigation. Such rogues as these deserve
signal punishment; for we are quite convinced the
charge has been trumped up either for the purposes
of the person who attacked him, or else—which is
not unlikely—for the party purposes of political employers, who would not stick at any plan for throw
ing dirt on, and prejudicing the public mind against,
a popular minister.

Createfordic each party club borse. in St. Lames

a popular minister.

Crockford's celebrated club house, in St. James

ing dirt on, and prejudicing the public mind against, a popular minister.

Crockford's celebrated club house, in St. James street, was last evening opened as a real Parisian 'Restaurant Café Billiards.'' The grand entrance in St. James street has been blecked up, and a new one made in Piccadilly. The cuisinc is to be essentially à la Francaise, and the charges on a level with all the West Enti dining rooms. The "Café Estaminet" will rival the celebrated "Café des Milles Colonnes;" indeed, the establishment bids fair not only to rival but to outvie anything of the kind in Europe. Such an undertaking is really of some general interest, if only as a bold and liberal step towards establishing a "Restaurant" and "Café" that may rank with the leading ones in Paris. It is to be hoped that it will meet with the public support it deserves. It will doubtless be fully appreciated by the resident Americans in London.

Business is on the luprove at the Royal Italian Opera. The houses have been very great on the "Lucretia Borgia" nights. Grisi, Mario and Ronconi quite electrify their auditors. Ronconi is the gratest actor since Kean the elder.

"Macbeth" and "Marco Spada" are still the rage at the Princesses. Buckstone is doing wonders with the Haymarket. The Adelphi nightly presents a beggarly account of empty boxes, owing to Webster's determination to produce the legitimate at a theatre where the specialité has always been le tout contraire. Julien is ever on the qui vive for his American tour, for which he appears to be draining the European market of all the musical stars. Bottessini, Wuille and Reickart are still the cards of the leading concerts. A new comedy, in five acts, by Mr. Dion Bourcicanlt, has just been accepted by Mme. Vestris and Mr. Charles Matthews, for the Lyceum. The Strand, under the very liberal management of Mr. Wallcroft, is doing an excellent busness. The French plays at the St. James are all the go. Miles. Page and Madeline Braham, with Messrs. Lafont and Regnier, are leading the business.

Our Paris Correspondence.

Paris, May 12, 1853. Declining State of the Emperor's Health-Convalescence of the Empress-Legislative Business-Madame Ney's Pension-The Press and the Court -The Common Council and their Contracts-Departure of Mr. Rives-Announcement of Mr. Dix's Appointment and its Reception, &c., &c.
The political news continues to be so dull that the

duty of a correspondent is now, in Paris, and I dare

say in Europe, a very arduous task, and a difficult

du'y to be performed. The Chief of the Empire, Louis Napoleon, is still much indisposed by the albumineria; sometimes during the day time, and other times in the night, he suffers so much, that he is obliged to leave his built ness and his bed to retire into his private apartments, and to walk or lounge. The doctors who are attendville-both excellent places for the disease of the spine. But how could the Emperor leave Paris, and go, as any French sitizen, to take care of his health Such a thing is impossible; and he must die or live with the "imperial barness" on his shoulders. Ano. ther impediment, which is also worthy to be mentioned, is the delicate health of the Empress, who is still obliged to remain quiet in her apartments, owing to her late mishap. Dr. Conveau, and his assistant, not to forget Dr. Dubois, the accoucheur of the court, have ordered her to pay, as she used to do every year, a visit to the watering place of Eaux Bonnes, in the Pyrenees. Orders have already been sent from the Tuileries to prepare a splendid chateau for the

the Tuileries to prepare a splendid chateau for the use of the Imperial couple and their suite; and though the epoch of the departure of Louis Napoleon and his wife Eugenie is not yet decided, it is supposed that it will take place at the end of this month or early in June next. The Duchess of Alba, sister to the Empress, is daily expected in Paris,.

The legislative body is despatching business as fast as possible, for the end of the session is near at hand. Many laws have been passed, but as the whole list is not yet finished it is said there will be an extra session. In that case the last days of the session would be conservated to the discussion of the budget, and other important subjects. The receipts of the budget are stated at the sum of 1,520,639,000 francs, and the expenses at 1,519,250,000 francs.

A bill has been presented to the House, which, under the pretext of a national reward to be given to the widow of Marshal Ney, has for its object, to pay her for the money own to her as being the widow of the celebrated warrior, which was refused her under the reign of the Bourbons from 1s15 to 1s35. This bill has created much sensation among the members of the legislative hody, next collective and or those

the reign of the Bourbons from 1815 to 1835. This bill has created much sensation among the members of the legislative body, particularly among those who were lately ranking in the legitimist party.

The Parisian press is under the "impression" of a great excitement relative to the news which is spread abroad that the special organ of the government—

Le Moniteur—would soon, by a special favor, be permitted to dispense with the stamp. It is said that there is a petition, signed by all the "literary gentry" of France, to beg Louis Napoleon not to grant such a favor to "his newspaper," for it would be the rain of all the other political sheets, not only of Paris, but also of all France. In case of such a of Paris, but also of all France. In case of such donation to the Moniteur, this newspaper could be given to the subscriber for the paltry sum of \$5 (25 francs a year), as the cheapest of the newspapers of Paris, La Presse and Le Siècle, which are now

francs a year), as the cheapest of the newspapers of Paria, La Presse and Le Siècle, which are now losing concerns, charge 48 francs a year, that is to say \$9.50. It is generally hoped that such a project will be abandoned; but no one can tell if it will be so, for when Louis Napoleon has a plan in his head he is so obstinate that he never follows any other advice but his own.

The enormous expenses now incurred by the Common Council of Paris, to rebuild so many streets, squares, markets, and promenades, had been lately to the majority of the French people a cause of alarm; but an article appeared in the Moniteur on the 7th hat, which has rendered public the financial position of the city of Paris. The building of the markets will cost thirty-seven and a half millions of francs, the achievement of Rivoli street will cost sixty-two and a half millions for the sale of lots and rubbish, and thirteen and a half millions for the sale of lots and rubbish, and thirteen and a half millions for the sale of lots and rubbish, and thirteen and a half millions for the sale of lots and rubbish, and thirteen and a half millions for the sale of lots and rubbish, and thirteen and a half millions for the sale taken by the government in the whole expenses. The remainder of the money chargeable to the city of Paris, is then only sixty-eight millions of francs. Five months ago the Common Council contracted a loan of fifty millions, which produced sixty-one millions, and another million of interest. Thes, to cover the remaining expenses the sum of money left from the last year benefits, and that from the receipts of this year will represent the six other millions. The 25,000,000 of frances owed by the city of Paris on the budget of 12th will be totally refunded and extinguished in 1863; then the debt will consist only in the last loan of 50,000,000, of which the Common Council will be exonerated in full in 1870.

The Count of Chambord addressed a demand, a

in full in 1870.

The Count of Chambord addressed a demand, a

Chief of the government and the Minister of Finance to know if they would be allowed to operate with the Pretender of France. After some hesitation Louis Napoleon replied in the affirmative, and the loan demanded by his "competitor" was immediately granted. No one can tell if that sum of money will have an effect upon the future of France.

The plot which I have mensioned in one of my last letters, which had been discovered in Prussia—at Berlin and Rostock—had been fully appreciated, and there is not the least doubt that the conspirators were in frequent communication with the socialists exiled in England. A large number of persons have been arrested, and a considerable supply of ammunition and arms were seized; among which 3,700 hombshells, a part of a purchase which had been made in London by the conspirators.

The announced interview of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and Kings of Prussia, Belgium and Bavaria, at Vienna, is exciting the anxiety of all those who are fond of politics. Though it is publicly assured that these potentates of Europe will not "talk politics" during their meeting, it is generally supposed by diplomats that the only object which they have in view is to decide what course they will take in the alternative of some forthcoming event in Europe. The reception of the King of Belgium in Berlin was magnificent, and his son, the Duke of Brabant, was also received with much enthusiasm.

I have found in a very exact statistic the follow-

giam in Berlin was magnificent, and his son, the Duke of Brabant, was also received with much enthusiasm.

I have found in a very exact statistic the following figures about the circulation of the German press:—The Gazette de Voss, has now 1,200 subscribers; The Gazette de Voss, has now 1,200 subscribers; The Gazette de Peuple, 5,900; The Gazette Nationale, 4,500; The Gazette de Prusse, 3,000, and the Nouvette Gazette de Prusse, 3,000.

In Russia the military tribunal, led by the Field-Marshal Paskiewitch, has sentenced to degradation the General Salzokow and the Generals Arbuson, Grabbe and Sass to three months imprisonment in a fortress. General Aschakow was sentenced to six months and to degradation. The Emperor, after the sentence, reduced the penalty, and with exception of the last named general, his contemporaries were all set free. They had all been accused of neglect of duty in regard to the conduct of the Intendent of the Invalids, Polytowski.

The news from Constantinople is far from being settled, though it has been whispered in the diplomatic circles, that Prince Menschiskoff had obtiained all his wishes, and that M. de Lacour, at the instigation of his government, had himself engaged the Emperor of Turkey to make all the concessions wanted by Russia. The truth is that we do not know, as yet, in Paris, the result of the diplomatic interviews of the agents of the Powers of Europe with the Sultan and his ministers. No despatch had been received which had any importance; and if any had arrived in the hands of Louis Napoleon or Queen Victoria, it has not been divulged even in the intimes of these two sovereigns.

In Hungary, the renowned Princess Blanca Teleki.

of these two sovereigns.

In Hungary, the renowned Princess Blanca Teleki, who had been retained prisoner for four years in the citadel of Pesth, was finally sentenced to ten years

imprisonment.

A project for a law was last night presented to the legislative body, by which any person who would A project for a law was last night presented to the legislative body, by which any person who would commit an attempt of murder against the Imperial heads of Louis Napoleon or his wife would be sentenced as a particide, which is to say "beheaded," after having had his wrist cut off by the executioner. Murder against the other members of the Napoleon family would only be punished with death, as usual. It has been decided that a military encampment would be established at Versailles, on the battle-field of Satory, and another at Lyons, in the plain of La Mulatiere.

Mr. Rives, our former American minister in Paris.

Mr. Rives, our former American minister in Paris leaves on Saturday next, accompanied by his wife, son, and two daughters. His saloons on Saturday least were crowded with numerous people, who not only came to wish him success and happiness, but offered his family presents of all sorts as tokens of their gratitude for the kindness with which they had been treated by them.

their gratitude for the kindness with which they had been treated by them.

The news of the appointment of General Dix, in place of Mr. Rives, was received yesterday with much favor by almost all the Americans now in Paris. I visited two large balls where the citizens of the United States were numerous, and all those to whom I announced the news, just received by the telegraph, seemed to be much pleased with it. It is much desired, also, that Mr. Dix will be accompanied by a very competent secretary of legation, ready to render justice to all his countrymen without exception.

B. H. R.

The species PARIS. May 12, 1853. The Weather in Paris-Sudden Return of Winter and Terrible Shock to the Promenaders-Races, Horses, and New Palaces-"Spiritual Knockings" Ahead, and Mrs. Uncle Tom Stowe Expected-Mrs. George Sand and the Professor-Balloons-Theatres, &c., &c,
Thunder and lightning! snow and hail! shall I

exclaim? Yes, and with the utmost anger. Who could believe that since Sunday last we have experienced in Pa:is a snow and hall storm, accompanied by several thunder shocks and innumerable lightnings? And please, gentle reader, to look at the date of this letter, May 12! Since Saturday last the wind was blowing cold and freezing, but the sun was still bright over our heads. On Sunday morning, from two till four o'clock, we experienced in Paris, as well as in neighboring departments, several snow falls, which when break of day came, made the ground to appear as if covered with a white ing on him have recommended his Majesty to go to the water-cure establishments of Vichy or Contrexo'clock till five in the afternoon there fell more than ten storms of hail as big as hazle nuts, cutting the plants and breaking the panes of glass of all the greenhouses and of several windows. Since that day the grates are being realled with coal and wood, and the overcoats and ladies' cloaks drawn out from the closets in which they had been placed for the summer season. In short, Paris has reassumed an aspect of winter, which is far from rendering the city as gay as it ought to be at such an epoch of the

While the second winter was progressing, and rendering dull the promenades and streets of Paris, the Champs Elysées offered to the idler a sight which is not often seen here. The association of gardeners of the department of La Seine had erected an immense tent, opposite the garden of the Elysée, and they had filled the place with the most magnificent flowers and fruits which could be assembled in any country. The collection of azaleas, cherairea, roses, tulips, jacinths, orchis, and other superb and new plants, was really admirable, and excited the universal astonishment of all those who are fond of Flora's presents. The Emperor and his relations, ex-King Jerome, Prince Bonaparte, Princess Mathilde, Prince Murat, as well as the distinguished agronomists and botanists of France, Messrs. de Gasparin, Payen, de Jussieu, Dupin, and others, visited the exhibition, and expressed their utmost approbation for the enorts of the gardeners who had exhibited their levely produce. A series of medals, in gold, silver and bronze, were distributed to these "priests of Flora and Pomona," and the whole assembly bestowed the most deafening plaudits on all those who were rewarded with a just recompense for their industry.

On Thursday last, 6th inst., whilst I was mailing. deners of the department of La Seine had erected

On Thursday last, 6th inst., whilst I was mailing my correspondence, the third races of the season were taking place at the Champs de Mars. The sun was bright, the breeze fresh and comfortable, the was bright, the breeze fresh and comfortable, the borders of the turf were covered with more than one hundred thousand persons, and the inside of the race ground filed with splendid carriages, in which the most elegant ladies of Paris were lounging as god desces on the clouds of the Olympus. M. de la Rockette, the leader of the races, gave the signal at 2 o'clock, and the races began. The first purse of 2,000f., was won by Fraternity belonging to M. Carter; the second purse of 2,500f., was won by Godifer, belonging to M. Gibson; the third purse of 1,000f., by Herwine; and the fifth, of 3,000f., was won by Fontaire, belonging to M. Beauveau. The animals which were the winners of the race, were much admired, for they were the most magnificent horses that could have been produced in public in any racing match.

On Surday last, despite the bad weather, the fourth race took place, but it did not afford the same interest as previous occasions.

fourth race took place, but it did not allord the same interest a previous occasions.

Prince Menschikeff, the nephew of the Russian diplomat now in Constantinople, sold his stable on Saturday last, previous to his return to St. Peteraburg. There were eleven superb horses of the dinest blood, which produced to him the sum of 50,000f. His carriages were sold for a big price.

The embellishments of Paris are progressing with the tracetory and the sum of the su

The embeltishments of Paris are progressing with the utmost rapidity. The workmen have already begun to demolish the block opposite the French treatre, and no doubt within a month the whole neighborhood of the Palais Royal will be disengaged, and offer to the beholder an immense square, as large as Union park. The interior of the salons of the Palais Royal, which has been entirely renewed and refitted by special order of Louis Napoleon, was given upon Monday last by the workmen and architests, and is occupied since yesterday by King Jerome, his son Prince Bonaparte, and the Marchioness Bartelini. The expenses incurred in that palace will emount to several millions; and I am told, as a ness Battelini. The expenses incurred in that palice will emount to several millions; and I am told, as a specimen of these losts, that there have been placed in the apertments upwards of two hundred and fifty looking glasses, the whole cost of which was 800,000. After the events of February, 184s, the insurgents of the republic sacked the palace, and destroyed not only the ferriture, but also the wooden panels along the walls and every ornament.

The factor for the moving tables and moving bats is still on the locreme, though some competent man.

The Count of Chambord addressed a demand, a few days ago, to the company of Cradit Foreier to borrow, on mortgage upon his castle and forest of Chambord, the sum of 800,000 francs. The Predict and stockholders of the company consulted the

begun, but I have ne doubt that the debate will be quite interesting ere long. The most sarcastic ridicule has already been used against these mesmeric experiments, and I will only mention, among the best jokes, the would be motion given to a large ship in the port of Dunkirk, by fourteen sailors, who turned her without ropes and without effort, by only the imposition of their hands on the main deck. Good; decidedly good. An association is now forming in Paris to organize a new system of propelling wagons without steam and engine. The passengers of the third class would be carried free, on the only condition that they would replace the force of the steam and engine by uniting their hands to obtain the magnetic power. Ah, ah!—when ridicule is at dead thing.

dead thing.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe is expected to-morrow in Pa-Mrs. Beecher Stowe is expected to-morrow in Paris. The care of her reception has been entrusted to Mrs. George Sand and a committee of blue stockings. What will the American abolition writer say when she learns that the captain of the Hermann, who sailed from Bremen on the 29th ult., refused to give a passage in the first cabin to a rich negro couple (husband and wife), and to a mulatto woman from Vienna, or to admit them to the public table with the other passengers, because they were not possessors of white skins. The Parislan press, relating this fact, shows the utmost indignation. Good boys!—how much better they would do to mind their own affairs.

Messrs. Scribe and Empis, two distinguished playwriters, had a private audience on Tuesday last with

Messrs. Scribe and Empis, two distinguished play-writers, had a private andience on Tuesday last with Louis Napoleon, to whom they submitted the claim of their contemporaries about the authorship of their plays, and the daties paid for these plays in the dif-ferent theatres of France. Louis Napoleon granted them immediately their request, and a decree will soon appear in the Moniteur, which will regulate the rights of inheritance of the children and widows of theatrical writers.

soon appear in the Moniteur, which will regulate the rights of inheritance of the children and widows of theatrical writers.

A very curious fact of the faithfulness of a dog to his master took place on the departure of the Franklin for New York, yesterday morning. An American gentleman who had been living in Havre for some time had in his possession a superb spaniel, which he did not care to take to New York. Consequently, when he left his house, he left him under the care of his servant. But when the Franklin was leaving the port, he saw his dog on board, and throwing him overbeard, requested one of the customhouse officers o take him to his house. In the afternoon, a pilot boat met a dog about a mile from port, almost exhausted, took him in and brought him back to Havre. It was the poor dog of Mr. D.—, who had rushed into the sea and had made an effort to regain the ship. Poor, and faithful animal!

Stettin has been declared a free port, and all ships of all nations will hereafter be admitted free.

The arrival of M. Petin, in his balloon, from the Atlantic shores of America, is much doubted in Paris. It is generally feared that he will meet with a terrible fate. I hope we shall be mistaken; but it is a fact that many bets have already been made upon the success or failure of the daring geronnaut. Who will be the winner?

The theatrical news has been very interesting this week and deserves to be noticed.

been made upon the success or failure of the daring aromaut. Who will be the winner?

The theatrical news has been very interesting this week and deserves to be noticed.

At the Porte St. Martin, the managers have produced a drama in five acts called "Le Vieux Corporal," in which Frederick Lemaitre, the renowned actor, has made a great hit. The plot is interesting, the costumes very accurate, and the scenery excellent. The tout ensemble is perfect, and it will have a great run.

At the Vaudeville theatre, a parody on "Lady Tatufie," by Mons. de Gerardin, entitled "Lady Tatufie," by Mons. de Gerardin, entitled "Lady Tatufie, bath and the control of the whole audience. The critic is severe, though not injurious, and it will be witnessed by many.

At the Varieties, a five act play entitled "Les Femmes du Monde," has been received with much applause. The entire stock of the company of actors appeared men and women, and the authors were called forth with deatening plaudits.

At the Italian Opera we have to-night the fine performance of the opera of "Mercadante Il Bravo." Bettini, the sweet tenor, fills the principal part.

AMERICANS IN PARIS. NS IN PARIS.
C. E. Hooper, Philadelphia.
H. McKnight, Ponnaylva'a.
O A. Pegram. Richmond.
H. Kellogg, Baltumore.
S. Hanaw, New Orleans
D. F. Bache, Philadelphia.
R. Clapp, Massachusetts.
W. M. Este, Cincinnati.
J. W. Cook, Jr., Virginia.
S. Gourdin, Charleston.
E. Washburn, Massachu'st.
Henry Ciapp. Sands, New You Perry, Strasberger, " Clumb,

Draper,

Thompson,

Henriques,

D Abbott, Maury. "
F. Hodges, "
W. Taylor, " Henry Ciapp,
W. H. Paul. Beston.
H. Marks, Gineiunati. Blunt, Bridge, Dibble. Thorndike. hble. "J. Scott, Lexington.
www. H. Barkadale, St. Louis.
Wood, Philadelphia. B. W. Chandler, Sox lon.
R. H. R.

The Earl of Ellesmere and the New York
Exhibition.

[From the European Times, May 14]
We snowneed a forthnight back that the Earl of Ellesmers had been appointed as the Chief Commissioner to attend the opening of the New York Exhibition on the first of Jace on the part of the British government, and that a number of scientific gentlemen had been as-ociated with his loreship in this interchange of national courteless. His lordship and his colleagues sailed this week from Hymouth for their destination, in her Majesty's frigate Learnier. We know not what may be the sailling capacity of this vessel, but as the time only all swaher twenty days to reach New York, so acto enable the Commissioners to be present at the opening of the ceremony, we boje that no untoward event will obstruct hor, progress. If pefficial effiquents had enabled the Commissioners it have gone out in one of the mail steamers, the certainty of their arrival in time would have been placed beyond doubt. We sacrifice saily two much to seem in this country, and this case bring out the fact tridently. Certainly, the compliment paid to the American government and people would not have been these appreciated had the Commissioners trusted their rican government and people would not have been the less appreciated had the Commissioners trusted their safety to the Collins or the Cunard line of steamers.

Markets.

Blarkets.

BARING BROTHERS AND CO,'S CIRCULAR.

LONDON, May 13—5 P. M.

In the colonial and foreign produce markets these has been mere firmness shown this week, and a good business has been done in coffee, sugar and tea. Cotton firm. Brendstuffs dull. The public sales of indigo proceed quietly. Mensy in great demand, at 2½ a 3 per cent on first rate securities for short terms, and higher rates paid for longer periods. Consols leave off 100½ for money. Exchequer bills, par to 4s. premium. The last arrivals of silver, amounting to between £500,000 and £600,000, have been acid at a reduction of ½d. Bar silver, 5s. 1d. New dollars, 4s. 11½d. Telegraphic accounts from Trieste report the arrival of the overland mail; the letters are locked for on Monday.

CUTER —No change in prices; but the demand is somewhat improved, and the market wears a more settled appearance.

what improved, and the market wears a more settled appearance.

The CORN market has been depressed this week by large arrivals of wheat from abroad, and we quote a general reduction of is, per qr. Last week's average of hoglish was 44s 6d, per qr., and 93 996 qrs. returned as sold. American flour sells slowly at 21s. a 23s., with extra brands at 24s, per barrel. Common barley is 1s lower. Other spring corn unchanged. Floating cargoes of wheat might be had on rather lower terms, but Indian corn remains scarce, and held firmly. We have had cold and ungenial weather, with rain, a continuance of which would, no doubt, preve injurious to the wheat plant.

which would, no doubt, preve highrous to the whest plant.

CCTON.—We have a steady demand, with sales for the wesk of 3 800 bales East India at very full prices. At Liv-rpcol the buying has been general, but the market yesterday was, on the whole, quiet. Middling Orleans quoted 5 is 16d.

Incon—Common Welsh bars can be bought at £3, while rails are still held at £3 10s. free on board in Wales; but with an order in hand, we sould without doubt, obtain sorse slight concession. Footch pig has been sold at 43s, but the closing quotation for mixed numbers at Glasgow is 50s. to. Russian C C. N. D. £16 10t; G. N. S. £13 15s. Archargel £12 15s. Swedish £11 10s. a £12, and scarce.

late firm at 54s. a 55s., with an upward tendency, ow-Land firm at 54s. a 55s., with an upward tendency, owing to the accounts from your side.

LEAD dull at last quotations.

LINDED CARES in moderate rotail request.—We quote best New York in barrels, £9. Boston in bags, £8 15s.; New Orleans in casks £7 10s. London-made, £8; a cargo of square Marseiles has been sold at £7 5s. cost, freight, and neurance.

Tublenting—Further sales of 2 000 barrels rough have been made at 11s. American spirits held at 50s.; British £6s. £d.

AMPHICAN STOCKS—An increased demand has pre-

AMERICAN STOCKS—An increased command has pre-valled this week for Boston City 4½'s at 102, and for Maryland Serling 5's at 98½; also for New York and Sie 7's bonds there has been some inquiryat 107 a 107½ for 1st nortgage. United States 6's inscriptions are held for 109½ a 110, bonds at 110½ a 111½. Pennsylvania State 5 a 57 a 58, bonds 92 a 94; ruilroad 6's 90½'; Mas-sochusette sterling 107 a 108; Canada 6's 116.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

Finday, May 27-6 P. M. Speculators in stocks appear to be waking up. Some f the most prominent fancies have actually taken an upvard turn, and the movement in Nica agus is of such a dec ded character that we should not be surprised to see quite as inflation. A large party have taken hold of It, but whether that are strong enough to cerner it is doubtful. New arrangements are about being made elative to the two lines of steamers, which will give a reat impetus to travel on the Nicarigua routs. One of the heat steamers now rur ling on this side, will soon be centround, to run between Sao Juan del Sud and San Fran cisco, and another to supply the place will be put on this side. This will make the line complete, and enable it to transport passeegers between New York and San Fran cheo with expedition and safety. The coal stocks generally were in demand at better prices. Morris Casal was otive and was freely taken at the advance. Compared alto quotations current at the close of the market yes erday. Morris Canal went up 14 per cent, Nicaragua, %. omberland Coal 16, Phonoix M. Pather Vein 16, Norwich and Worcester M. Reading Railroad M. Michigan Central Sailrond 14; New Creek declined 14 per cent Eric Rall road 14; Hudson River Calleond 14. At the second board intertogue advanced % per cont, Florence and hepport | Total pigs...... 21.151 17.281 8.970

There were large sales of Nicaragua, and the market closed with an upward tendency. At the first board there was a sale of United States Trust Company at ten per cen premium. Crystal Palace is coming up again as fast as it

fell off. It advanced to-day six per cent.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port, to-day, amounted to \$104,053; payments, \$173,278 24—balance, \$7,029,488 90. After the adjournment of the Boardathe following sales

of stocks were made at auction by S. Draper:of stocks were made at auction by S. Draper:—
\$7,000 Brunswick Canal Co. bonds.
1,000 Rutland and Wer-hington RR mortgage 7's.
1,006 Chester Valley Railroad 7's, 1872.
1,000 Long Island Railroad 1's, 1872.
2,000 Pheenix Mining Co. 7's.
5 shares Republic Fire Insurance Co.
10 do New York Exchange Bank
60 do Knickerboeker Bank
10 do New York Exchange Bank
10 do Astor Bank
10 do
20 do Astor Bank
10 do
20 do Central Bank of New York
100 do Brunswick City Co.
150 do Great Northern Lead Co.
33 do Merchants' Exchange Co.
14 do Grocer's Steam Sugar Refining Co.
The Columbia Bank, a small concern located in W

The Columbia Pank, a small concern located in Washington City, closed its doors on Tuesday last. From the Washington Republic we learn that the notes of the Columbia Bank professed upon their face to have a capital of \$100,000, secured by pledge of \$100,000 Pennsylvania six per cent bonds; but in reply to the question by the Ward Assessors last month, "What is the amount of capital employed by you in your business as private banker, broker, or money lender?" the manager replied, "Ten

The New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have called for a final instalment of sixty per cent, (\$30 a share.) on the scrip stock of the company, payable on the 1st of July, or payment may be postponed until the 1st of August, chargeable with one mouth's interest, at

the rate of six per cent per annum.

The Cumberland coal trade over the Cherapeake and Ohio canal, for the week ending Saturday, 21st intsant, was somewhat less than for the previous week, owing to be break in the canal near Hancock-49 boats having orded with 4.904% tens of coal and 144 7.20 of coke There were transported over the Mount Savage Railroad 5,767 tons, and over the road of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company 4,417 tons. Total transportion for the week, 10,184% tons, and, since the lat of January last, 155,835% tons, of which 100,013% tons were transported over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and 55,822 4 tons descended the Cheseapeake and Ohio canal.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value of foreign dry goods entered at this port for consumption, for warehousing, and the withdrawals from warehouse during the week ending and including Thursday, May 20

1853 :- MOVEMENTS IN FOREIGN DRY GOODS. | MOVEMENTS IN FOREIGN DRY GOODS. | Entered for Consumption. | MANUFACTURES OF WOOL. | MANUFACTURES OF SILK. | Woollens | 226 895.645 | Silks | Pleps | Valus | Valus | Pleps | Valus | Gloves ... 13 | Braids & B'gs. 20 | Yarn ... 51 | Carpeting ... 107 | Other manuf's 4 Total 830 \$257,581 Buttons..... goods. 169 \$18,964 Other manufs. Fea's & flows. 7 2,495
Millinery. 9 2,144
Col's cuffs,&c. 4 1,935
Embroidery. 38 25,403
Kid gloves. 1 211
Cot cus. 117 \$33,392
Leather do. 16 16,180 Colored do. 113 1,743
Suspenders. 3 840 Gingbauss. 2 439
Grass cloth. 22 2,000 Musifica. 3 1,397
Matting. 88 1,878 Emb. do. 29 13,189
Orl cloth. 12 2,023 Plush. 5 859 MANUFACTURES OF OC Cotrons. 117 Colored do. 113 Gingbauos. 2 Musilias 3 Emb do. 29 Plush 5 Velvets. 14 Laces. 7 Gloves. 2 Hose. 339 Spool 411 Other manu 7s 27 Total 369 \$74,063 MANUFACTURES OF FLAX. 33.676 Total..... 599 \$114,179 7,322 Total 238 \$54,727

Total..... 35 \$7.145 Total..... 31 \$3,644 Blankets.... Yarn Padding.... Carpeting S. and c. plush 1,926 \$15 421 Total..... Total 51 \$16,955 Cottons..... Colored do.... MANUPACTURES OF PLAX. Prints..... Plush..... Muslins..... MISCHLIANBOUS. Total..... 82 \$5,277 Entered for Cons 1853.

862. 1853. 1853. Value 839,466 839 \$257 581 69 555 699 114,179 160,728 854 555,385 49,045 238 54,727 22,547 359 74,063 49 048 22,547 Total. 1.238 \$341,342 2,890 \$1 055,935

Entered for Warshouse.

Manufactures of wool. 23 \$8.125 173 \$47.500
Do. eotton 24 3,355 35 7.145
Do. silk. 192 36.233 200 26,594
Do. flax. 71 7,613 31 3,644

Miscellaneous. 238 3,631 Total. 548 \$59 032

Withdrawn from Warshouse

Manufactares of word. 52 \$18,098

Do. cotton. 64 11 558

Do. silk. 25 7,914

Dc. flax. 46 7,380

Micoellaneous 13 4,728 439 851.873 51 52 45 28 7 \$16 956 5,277 15,421 2,933 3,094

nast week. Jobbers have been kept telerably busy by orders from country dealers, whose stocks previously purchased have not met the demands of their customers and from shippers, who are disposed to buy more, in view of the low rates now prevailing; but large operators have continued inactive, as far as concerned the spring made, though many of them have employed themselve n making preparations for the fall season, to which all parties now look forward with increasing confidence and hope. Considering the extent of the past three or feur months' mevements, the prosperity of the business has been unprecedentedly and remarkably great; and if a light stock and comparatively restricted production afford any index to the future course of affairs, they dis-wardly point to a perputuation of that success, provided those interested act enterprisingly, but discreetly. Every circumstance connected with the close of the spring season is propitious of future vigor, and this can be ensured by meseration and care, or excluded by ex-travagance and indiscretion. We hope and trust that a due regard for individual and general interests will induce all to move freely, but yet eautiously. Brown sheetings and shirtings are less plentiful, and quite firm. Bleached sheetings and shirtings evince no greater animation, but more steadiness. Cotton fiannels are without change. Denims are moterately dealt in, at full prices. Drills have not been affected by the recent un-favorable foreign news; hence they sell freely and are steady. Ginglams are very quickly bought on arrival at 10% a 11c. for Manchester, and 11c. or Gusgow and Lancaster. Launs are quiet, but firm. Nanklas Luca not varied much. Osnaburgs are in botter avails and elack request, at languid rates. Printing cloth and in very active demand, at former quotations. Print, are generally more accept after, and firmer, though not dearer. Stripes are without escential change. Ticks are protty brick and buoyant, the tendency of prices being, if any wise, upward. The following is a comparative stalement of the shipments of coston goods hence, between January 1862, 1853, Decretae, Increase, 1,653

January, 1838. 322
F. br. s. y. 1838. 8,279
March, 1848. 6,279
March, 1848. 643
April, 1848. 913
ksy, t. oth inat, pkgs 5 617 1855. Decreased 1825 4 700 8 4 71 1 633 4 700 7 864 1,100 4,457

rest. Stocks are generally light, and not apt to be much augmented for some time tence; consequently owners manifest little inclination to press sales, and none to concede, as they hope to find a more advantageous market for all the attractive goods they retain on hand, when the fall demand becomes regutageous market for all the attractive goods they retain on hand, when the fall demand becomes regular and lively. At present, the trade is transacted solely by small dealers and distant jobbers, of whom the farmer are seeking to preserve their assortments complete, and the letter to secure early supplies. Blankets are telerably active, and readily fetch the enhanced rates we recently mentioned. Classimeres are irregularly but freely beught, and the sid styles are disappearing very fast; prices are maintained. Cloths are only purchased by clothiers, who want immediate supplies to enable them to prepare their stocks in time for the next season; they are however, rather rare and firm. Flancels are not abundant, nor in brisk request, but sore very stiffly held. Jeans are less active, but otherwise unchanged. Linseys are in good damand at uniform rates. Mouse de laines are still inarimate, pending the exposition of the new styles, which are beginning to arrive in market, but have not yet been exhibited for sale. Pesirable makes of satinets sell freely and well. Tweeds are quiet, but unaltered in prices. Foreign commodities are still in some request, chiefly for immediate use, but more and more sought after for the fall trade, as each successive week brings us nearer to that season. Desirable styles of French dress goods are the most active but a considerable inquiry pravails for there of English fabrication, as well as for German and English cloths, at pretty fair prices. French cloths are without change of moment. Hosiery, and other under garments, are more needed by city dealers, who wish to secure supplies early, that they may avoid paying the very generally anticipated advance in prices. Lineag, too, are attracting more notice, especially those made in Ireland, where the increasing secreity and compensation of labor, arising from the large emigration thence, operate as a check upon the production, and by diminishing the available supply enhance their value. We should not be surprised to see more animation in thi country at large.

The Albany Argus gives the annexed official statements

Woellen productions exhibited no new feature of int

showing the amount of tells collected on all the State canals, for a series of years, during the third week is

	New	YORK	STATE CAN	ALS-TOLLS	COLLECTED.
Year.			Sd :	week in May.	Total to May 2
1846.				\$105 970	\$482 7
1847.				173,690	514.2
1848.				149,215	483,0
1849.		000000		137,461	478.1
1850				. 113,673	476,9
1851					643 9
1852				119 051	437.9
1853				. 108,698	464,1
Incre	see in	1853 t	o May 14		
Decre	ase fo	r third	week in M	lay	10,3
Ine		Maranas			\$26.1

This in crease of tolls is entirely on merchandise going up, and on down freight from other States-those on lown freight from this State exhibiting a decrease, as the following comparative table shows:-

8437,977 8464,124 -\$34 280 8,133 \$26,147

This is a gratifying exhibit. The canals more than hold their own in the transportation of merchandise, notwithstanding the unrestricted railroad competition.

Again, the tolls on down freight from other States exhibit a large increase over those of last year; and by the decrease this year of the tolls on down freight from this State a much larger excess over the tolls on the latter class of freight than even last year's figures exhibited. The Illinois State Register, in an article upon the late sale of canal lands in Illinois, remarks:—

The Illinois State Register, in an article upon the late sale of canal lands in Illinois, remarks:

We learn by private advices that the aggregate amonot of rales will be at least one million of dollars—a sum far exceeding the expectations of those who hold the sixteen hundred thousand dollar loan.

The whole loan is now paid off, and hereafter the receipts from canal lands and the use of the canal, will be applied in payment of the interest of what are termed the "old canal bonds." Our two mill tax added to this fund will make a very considerable reduction of the large interest which has accumulated. We cannet give the figures without examining the statistics, but our own impression is that the sum does not vary far from \$2,100.00. When this shall have been paid, the principal of the debt will require the application of the canal revenue.

It was supposed, when the railroads parallel with the canal were must projected, that when completed they would divert business to such an extent as to not leave tolls enough to keep the canal in operation. We are, however, adviced that the tolls are now larger than they have ever been, notwithstanding the immense profits which are made by the Chicago and La Salle road running close to the tow-path. Thirty-five years sgo it was seriously urged as an objection to railroads, that they would leaven the price of horses and the demand for co or and oats. Experience shows that the more railroads we have, the greater is the demand for every other species of transpettation, and we shall find that the canal tolls will keep up to the cld figures.

The reason of this is, that railroads make business. The canal made money when Chicago had only ten thousand people; now she numbers fifty thousand, and if we allow allow allow and the second and and and and allow allow allow allow and and and and and allow allow allow allow allow allow and and and and allow allow allow allow allow allow and and and allow allow allow allow allowed and and and allow allow allow allow allow allow allow allow a

The reason of this is, that railroads make business. The canal made money when Chicago had only ten about and people; now she numbers fifty thousand, and if we allow the canal one-fifth of the transportation, taking the population as a hasis, here is no dimunition of proceed. By the first of January, 1856, Chicago will have one hundred thousand population. This sounds like an exaggerated estimate, but if it sulted our purpose, at this time, we think we could make it appear that our mark is too low. Ad the other towns contiguous to the canal will grow in a similar proportion. These prospects reader it certain that the Hilinois and Michigan canal one of the finest works in the world, will always have a tow-path free of grass, and yield a handsome revenue through all time to come. The Detroit Tribune, of the 24th Inst., says:—On Sunday

Interpretate Trainer, of the 24th Intr., says:—Us sunday hat the propeller Globs arrived at this purt from the Sant Sie Marie, having on board a cargo of two hundred tons of mass copper; some of the masses, which were of the purest and richest specimens of native copper over taken from any of the miner, weighed between three and four tons. It was from the Cliff and the Minessota mines. The cargo was probably the most valuable over brought to this city, being worth at the market value, of \$700 at ton, the round sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. About fify tons of it was landed at the smelting works at the lower part of the city, and the balance ing works at the lower part of the city, and the balance was shipped to Pittsburg. We understand from letters received from the copper regions that there are now ready for shipment, at the various mines, about two

deliars.	illon four nunared thousand
	xehange.
\$4000 U S 6's, '62116	1750 Nie Transit Co 80
1100 Ind Spidf'd 5's 10	750 dob60 3034
2000 E 1st M Bds. b3.118	100 40 830 30
100 do11736	100 dos20 39
1000 E RR 2d M B a3, 108 %	100 do b15 33%
1000 E RR C bds '71 a3 98%	6 0 do83 30%
1000 E RRC bds '62, 102	100 4010 30
20 she Bk America . 114%	100 dob3 301/4
7 Bank Commerce 110	500 do500 30%
25 00109%	100 do560 30%
7 State Bank 108	200 do 520 30%
5 Hanover Bank 98	50 Penn Coal Co117
100 Corn Ex Bank 100	150 Cumb Coal Co s3 51
200 Morris Canal 23	350 do ba0 5116
	200 do 530 51
100 do 60 21% 600 do 22%	100 do
300 do180 22%	250 Parker Coal Co 33
100 do 160 22	175 dob60 335
3t0 de 2214	100 dob30 33 4
15 U S Trust Co 110	106 do 60 32 1
10 Crystal Palson121	700 New Creek C C. 860 23
40 Lorrillord Ins Co., 111%	300 do 236
20 Home Ins Co 97%	50 Flor & Keyport 15
10 Park In Co 97	30 Lit Miami RR 125
100 Phoesix Min Co. s00 23	10 Erie Railroad 88
325 do b60 25	250 do 83 87%
420 do 25	50 do b3 87%
420 do 25 160 do 2434	160 dob00 88%
50 Nor & Wor RR 60 56%	50 do \$10 87%
25 do 53 56%	100 do3 87%
25 NH & Hartford 124	100 do890 87 %
00 Reading PR bc0 80	100 do 3 87 %
100 Hud Riv RP page 75	100 dob30 87%
50 do opg 7434	50 Stopington RR b3 56%
50 do pen 74%	100 Mich Cen RR, 560,117 %
10 Reme & Wat RR 108	100 men cen Rr. Boo.117%
\$2000 Frie Inc Bds. 9934	
coop NI-4 De Day. 1000	300 sha N Creek Cl Co 21
2000 NInd RR Bds. 10854	400 do80 2%
10 she State Bank 106	50 Eric Italirond 87%
12 Am Eschange Bk 1281	25 Roch & Syr RR., 154
10 shoe & Leat'r Bk 101	59 Parker Coal Co 33
200 Morris Canal 860 22	150 do 800 3214
15 Ohio Lafe & Trust 107 M	100 do 83 31%
to Flor & Key part 15%	50 do 82%
550 Cumb'd Coal Co. 503	00 00 800 00 0
400 Nicaragua Tr Co. 3034	50 do 950 82
	10 D L & NIA D 0D 145

tree & Leat'r Bk 104 50 Parker Coal Co. 33 forris Canal 80 22 150 do .600 32% bline Life & Trust 107% 100 do .33 23% bline Life & Trust 107% 100 do .33 23% bline E Keyport. 15% 50 do .32% bline E Keyport. 15% 50 do .800 32% bline E Co. .20 30% 50 do .800 33% 60 .800 30% 50 do .800 33% 60 .800 30% 50 do .800 38% 60 .800 30% 50 do .800 38% 60 .800 30% 50 Harlam RR .37% do .80% 50 Harlam RR .30% do .800 31 50 W & N R R .108% OFFY TRADE REPORT.

FEIDAT, May 27—6 P. M.

ASIES were more active. Salva of 150 bbls. were effected, at \$6 31% for pearls, and \$4 81% for pears, per 169 bbs.

400 Nitaregua Tr Cs. 30% 25 60 80 30% 200 60 30% 250 60 560 31

BEFSWAX.—Some 1,400 lbs. yellow American changed BLISWAX.—Some 1,400 lbs. yellow American charged bands, at 20c. per lb.

BREADSTUFFS — Flour was quite brisk and burrant, having been very freely dealt in, at rather firmer prices, and at the close factors were less eagar to calize. We tolic duales of 14 200 bils. — sour, at \$4 a \$100\fo ; surjection No 2, at \$4 00\fo a \$4 18\fo ordionry to choice State, at \$4 50 a \$4 75, mixed to fancy Iodiana and Michigan, at \$4 50 a \$4 75, common to good Ohio at \$1 50\fo a \$4 81\fo; fancy Genesce. At \$4 37\fo a \$5 12\fo a \$6 12\fo common and Michigan, at \$4 87\fo a \$6 12\fo common and at \$4 87\fo a \$6 12\fo common and at \$4 87\fo common and at \$4 87\fo common and at \$4 87\fo common a